

PROGRAM AREA 4: PROSECUTORS (STAFFING) PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PA	TYPE	#	MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
4	OP		Amount of JABG funds awarded for system improvement**	Increased organizational capacity	The amount of JABG funds in whole dollars that are awarded for System Improvement during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	Funds awarded to program for services
4	OP		1. Number and percent of new prosecutors hired	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of infrastructure change. Most appropriate for programs that hired prosecutors. Report raw number of prosecutors hired during the reporting period. If full positions are not covered, report the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) paid for. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours paid using JABG funds by 2000. Percent is the number of prosecutors hired or FTE covered divided by the total number of program prosecutors or prosecutor FTE.	a. Number of prosecutors hired: b. Number of prosecutors c. Percent (a/b)
4	OP		2. Number and percent of vacant prosecutor positions	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of program capacity. Appropriate for programs that staff prosecutors. Report the raw number of vacant prosecutor positions. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of prosecutors' positions (open and filled).	a. Number of vacant prosecutor positions b. Number of total prosecutor positions c. Percent (a/b)
4	OP		3. Number of cases involving <u>violent offenders</u> per prosecutor.	Improve program activities	Measure of infrastructure. Appropriate for programs that staff prosecutors and handle <u>violent offenders</u> . Report the total number of cases involving <u>violent offenders</u> divided by the number of prosecutors that handled cases of violent offenders.	a. Number of cases involving <u>violent offenders</u> b. Number of prosecutors that handled cases involving <u>violent offenders</u> c. Number of cases per prosecutor (a/b)
4	S-T OC		Number and percent of programs/initiatives employing best practices**	Improve program quality	Report on the number and percent of programs/initiatives employing best practices. Best practice models include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, state model program resources, etc.).	a. Number of program/initiatives employing best practices b. Number of programs/initiatives c. Percent (A/B)
4	S-T OC		4. Number and percent of <u>specialized prosecutors</u>	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that prosecutor specialization can speed case flow. Appropriate for larger prosecutors' offices or offices with prosecutor specialization. Report the raw number of prosecutors that handle specific types of cases or specialize in specific types of clients or crimes. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of prosecutors in the target	a. Number of <u>specialized prosecutors</u> : b. Number of prosecutors c. Percent (a/b)

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					office, unit, or program.	
4	S-T OC		5. Length of employment in months per prosecutor	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of program continuity based on the idea that staff consistency affects program quality. Appropriate for programs that staff prosecutors. Report the cumulative number of months of employment for the prosecutors in the target office, unit, or program divided by the number of prosecutors. If the program does not specifically employ prosecutors, but has them assigned to them, report the average number of months that the same prosecutors have been assigned to the program. Report actual months of employment, not solely number of months during the reporting period.	a. Cumulative number of months of prosecutors employment b. Number of prosecutors c. Average length of employment (a/b)
4	S-T OC		6. Number and percent of court units restructured	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that offices or departments may need to be restructured in order to best serve clients. Appropriate for courts. Report the raw number of court units that have been or are in the process of being restructured. This includes things like changing staffing structures, client flow, work processes, <u>assessment</u> information accessed, and relevant policies. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of court units.	a. Number of restructured court units b. Number of court units c. Percent (a/b)
4	S-T OC		7. Number of staff per manager	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of infrastructure based on the idea that managers need a certain number of staff to work efficiently. Appropriate for programs that staff prosecutors. Report the number of prosecutors divided by the number of managers.	a. Number of prosecutors b. Number of managers c. Number of prosecutors per manager (a/b)
4	I-T OC		Number and percent of eligible youth served using Graduated Sanctions approaches**	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served using a graduated sanctions approach by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth served during any part of the reporting period using a graduated sanctions approach. To calculate the percentage, divide the number above by the total number of youth served during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	a. Number of youth admitted to <u>graduated sanctions</u> program b. Number of youth admitted into any grantee program c. Percent (a/b)

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4	I-T OC		Number and percent of youth with whom a best practice was used**	Improve program quality	The number and percent of youth with whom a best practice was used. Best practice models include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, state model program resources, etc.).	a. Number of youth with whom a best practice is used b. Number of youth a. Percent (a/b)
4	I-T OC		8. Average number of days from <u>arrest</u> to first court date	Increase system capacity	Measure of system efficiency. Relates to the goal of a speedy trial. Appropriate for programs that have some control over when court dates are set. Report the number of calendar days from <u>arrest</u> to first court appearance for the <u>arresting</u> crime.	Average number of days from <u>arrest</u> to first court appearance for the <u>arresting</u> crime
4	I-T OC		9. Number of days from <u>arrest</u> to <u>case disposition</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of system efficiency. Relates to the goal of due process. Appropriate for programs that have some control over how quickly cases are disposed of. Includes the base of dispositions (i.e., trials and plea bargaining or diversion agreements). Report the number of calendar days from <u>arrest</u> to when the relevant case is closed by the court unit slot (e.g., the youth is adjudicated, found not guilty, or assigned to a diversion program).	Number of days from <u>arrest</u> to <u>case disposition</u>
4	I-T OC		10. Number and percent of days per youth spent in <u>detention</u> between <u>arrest</u> and <u>case disposition</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of system efficiency. Relates to the goal of reducing youth confinement. Appropriate for programs that have some control over whether youth are held in custody. Report the cumulative number of days youth spent in <u>detention</u> between <u>arrest</u> and <u>case disposition</u> . Percent is cumulative number divided by the total number or days between <u>arrest</u> and <u>case disposition</u> (for all youth).	a. Cumulative number of days in <u>detention</u> b. Number of days from <u>arrest</u> to disposition combined for all youth c. Percent (a/b)
4	L-T OC		Number and percent of program youth who reoffend	Reduce delinquency	The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.	a. Number of youth with a new offense b. Number of youth in program c. Percent (a/b)

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PERFORMANCE MEASURE KEY

Short Term: Occurs during or by the end of the program.
Intermediate term: Occurs once program enters maintenance phase (applies only to system improvement programs)
Long Term: Occurs 6 months to 1 year after program completion/or program enters maintenance phase.

Bold: Mandatory measure.
Bold*: Mandatory for direct service programs only.
Bold:** Mandatory for system change programs only.

OP: Output
S-T OC: Short-Term Outcome
I-T OC: Intermediate-Term Outcome
L-T OC: Long-Term Outcome